

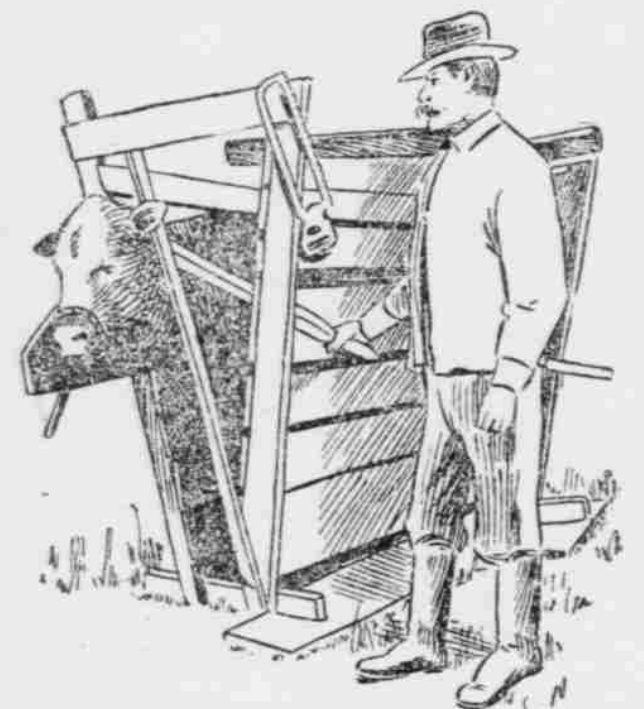


CAGE FOR DEHORNING.

It is Easily Set Down at a Scale Pen, the Opening of a Shed or End of a Lane.

Dimensions: Six feet long, 6 feet high, 3 1/2 feet wide at top in front and 4 1/2 feet wide at top at back end. Bottom of foot board is 1 foot high, with 7 cleats 1 1/2 inches thick, 1 foot long, nailed across it to keep cattle from slipping. Foot board 2 inches thick, and rests on the three 2x4-inch cross pieces 4 feet long. To these are bolted upright pieces 7 feet long 2x4 inches for nailers for sides of cage. Across the top of cage are used two strips 1x4 inches for each set of uprights, bolted one on each side of upright. The inside of this frame is boarded up with inch planks of convenient widths. The lower 2 1/2 feet should close enough to prevent animals putting their feet through the cracks.

On the left side, 3 1/2 feet from bottom, should be used a board one foot wide, and one foot longer than the cage. In this bore two one-inch holes four inches from sides of board. Through these put a piece of rope and tie on outside. This loop is put over the animal's nose and drawn tight by the use of a hand spike. An upright lever is used to catch back of the head and draw it to the left side of cage. This upright should be a strong 2x4-inch, 9 feet long, bolted to



DEHORNING CAGE.

bottom cross piece near the right side, the upper end slipping back and forth between the cross pieces that hold the tops of the two front uprights in place. This lever is thrown to the right when open for the animal to enter. As soon as the head passes it is pushed to the left side and fastened as tight as required by a small iron pin slipped through the cross pieces at top back of it.

As soon as the head is fastened a hand spike is slipped through the cage back of the animal, and another over the neck to hold the head down. These remain in place usually without holding, the operator standing in front while taking off the horns. The smallest animal having horns, up to a bull weighing 1,830 pounds, has been dehorned in this sized cage. Animals weighing up 1,200 pounds pass right through the cage when the holding lever is thrown back against the right side. Cows heavy in calf and larger animals back out of the cage.

The maker of this cage has remodeled it three times to get it as described, and has used it nine years. The first year he dehorned 150; his work now running from 4,000 to 5,000 from October through March.

Animals dehorned early in the season heal quickly because in good flesh. As an experiment, used saw and clippers on seven steers, cutting one horn off with clippers the other with saw. The sawed stub healed in one-half the time required by the clipped. The latter crushes inside of the horn, which must decay and come out before the wound can heal. The operator we refer to loads the cage across a common gravel box on a wagon and travels to convenient points, where the cattle are driven to him. He is a rapid workman. With two or three assistants to help drive and hold he once took horns off 33 head of two-year-olds in 27 minutes. Another time he dehorned 60 head of 700-pound cattle in 49 minutes. The cage can be set down at any convenient place, at a scale pen, opening of a shed, or end of lane. The accompanying illustration will give the reader a clear understanding of the cage.—John M. Jamison, in National Stockman.

Not All Beetles Are Bad.

The common ground beetle devours cutworms in great numbers, and the soldier bug and the wheel bug are noted for their predaceous instincts. They live upon whatever worms, slugs and insects they can find in the garden. Even our wasps are great insect destroyers, and if we could overcome our natural prejudice against them we should find that they deserve to live. They will not sting one unless cornered or frightened in some way; but they will destroy slugs and tent caterpillars by the dozen.

Expensive Sort of Economy.

Reports from south New Jersey say that some of the stone roads are in bad condition. The freeholders, who have them in charge, are farmers, and will not look after them while busy with farm work, nor employ a supervisor to care for them. This will prove an expensive policy, as a thorough system of care and repair is essential to maintain stone roads in condition and secure the greatest efficiency from them.

In a measure high culture helps to produce better fruit and prevent rot.

TURNIP CULTIVATION.

It Entails Very Little Labor and Usually Yields a Sure and Satisfactory Profit.

There are few crops as easily grown as turnips or that give a larger yield under favorable conditions. But with unfavorable conditions they often prove a complete failure. There is one advantage with them, however. They require no cultivation; they occupy the ground but a short time. If the crop is short they usually sell at fair prices, while if the crop is a good one and prices are low they can be used to good advantage in feeding stock. In milking cows better results can be secured by sowing a little earlier, as the plants are able to receive a much better start to grow before hot, dry weather starts in. Often when the seedling is delayed until the latter part of July, the soil is dry and the weather hot, conditions are unfavorable to plant growth, and though the seed may germinate, the growth will be very unsatisfactory.

New ground is considered best for this crop, if it can be prepared in a good tilth in good season. In order to help to retain moisture it is best to plow reasonably deep and then harrow or drag until in a fine tilth. It pays to take time to have the soil thoroughly worked. The seed is very small and unless the soil is in a good tilth the seed will not germinate and especially so if there is a lack of moisture.

When the soil is dry rolling will often be found beneficial. Care must be taken in sowing the seed to scatter as evenly as possible over the ground, being careful not to sow too thick. Cover with a light harrow or brush, as very little covering is needed.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farmer's Voice.

CAPTURING INSECTS.

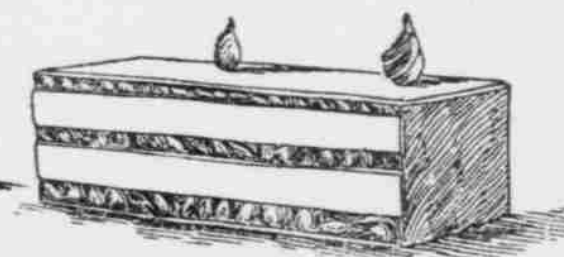
Suspending a Lantern at Night Over a Tub of Water Sometimes Has Good Results.

By suspending a lantern at night over a tub of water having its surface coated with kerosene, many night flying insects can be destroyed. Among those that can be caught in this way are cut worm moths, the clicking beetle (which is the mature form of the wire worm), and the May beetle (which is the mature form of the white grub). When these insects become especially abundant this method of catching them is worthy of trial. The objections to it are: (1) that it is the larvae and not the flying form of these insects that do serious injury; (2) few persons are so far-sighted that they can be persuaded to attack insect enemies until they are suffering from their ravages, and the benefits of this method will not be felt until perhaps the following year; (3) the observations of Dr. Otto Lueger show that insects have generally laid their eggs before they fly much, and only the male insects of some species fly, and the females are nearly or quite wingless. It is obvious that in some cases catching the flying insects will do little if any good.—Western Plowman.

ATTRACTIVE PACKING.

Very Often It Controls the Price at Which Really Choice Fruit Will Sell in the Cities.

The manner in which the packing is done often controls the price at which really choice fruit will sell. This is particularly the case with so juicy and tender-skinned a fruit as



HOW TO PACK PEARS.

the pear. A little bruising will often cut down the price of pears one-half. When one has really fine Bartlett's, Anjou and other choice pears of large size it is worth the while to take some care to get them into the market in as fine shape as possible. To this end it is often advisable to follow the fashion of those who send choice oranges to market—wrapping each specimen of fruit in tissue paper. This work is usually done by machinery in the case of oranges, but after a little practice one can very quickly cover a bushel of fruit, with the prospect of being well repaid for his trouble.—American Agriculturist.

Milk from Ailing Cows.

Cows with sores on their teats or udders should never be allowed to furnish milk for use by humans. It is better to dry them up or to dispose of them altogether. It takes honesty and principle to do this. It is always a great temptation to allow such animals to continue to contribute to the supply of milk. If the cow is to be kept in milk the milk should be at least thrown away during the whole period of trouble with the sores. Milk, being a great medium of contagion, may carry some of the worst diseases to the human family.—Dakota Field and Farm.

The Income from Cows.

The first \$25 of the annual income from a cow yields but little or no profit to the owner over cost of keep; and it will take 5,000 pounds of milk at 50 cents a hundred pounds to bring this sum. If by proper selection and breeding one can get a cow that will yield 8,000 pounds of milk with but little if any more expense for food and care, the extra 3,000 pounds will represent profit. It is recognition of this principle and action accordingly that makes fortunes in other lines of business, and will add to the profits of the farm.—Rural World.

LANDED A HUGE TUNA.

Boston Woman, Singlehanded, Conquers a Fish Weighing 110 Pounds Off California Coast.

Among fishermen in the neighborhood of Pasadena, Cal., Mrs. Raymond, of Boston, is freely accorded the championship of her sex, the result of an extraordinary piscatorial feat recently performed. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond had been making an extended sojourn on the Pacific coast, and each had gained renown with the line and hook, but all previous performances of this character were put in eclipse by the feat under notice. They had accompanied a fishing party from Pasadena to Santa Catalina, and while alighting the famous tuna of those waters to the hooks Mrs. Raymond was seen to give a sudden lurch forward and eagerly take a firmer grip upon her line. Her husband sprang to her assistance, but she waved him off, saying: "This fight is mine." The line straightened out, the bow of the boat suddenly swung around, and the little craft started off at a sizzling pace down the harbor, but Mrs. Raymond hung on with all her might. Gradually the speed slackened and she began to haul in. When the fish was finally brought alongside it was found to be a mammoth tuna, and when placed upon the scales showed a weight of 110 pounds. This is the first time in the history of Santa Catalina that a fish of this size was ever landed by a lady, and it necessarily followed that thereafter Mrs. Raymond was looked upon as a veritable heroine.

PRETTY WIGWAGGER.

Girl in a Pink Shirt Waist Causes a Sensation on the United States Troopship Panther.

Shortly after the troopship Panther anchored off Tompkinsville the other day a girl in a pink shirt waist appeared on the end of the wharf with a signal flag and proceeded to wigwag at the ship. Many strange sights of war have the Panther's men seen since they left New York for Cuba, but girls in pink shirt waists who stand on docks and wigwag code signals to Uncle Sam's fighting ships are not included in their list of experiences. After the officers had decided that they were awake and in possession of their senses they discovered that the girl was signaling that there was an official message for the ship. A boat was sent in, and the message, which was from Washington, was brought out.

Later on one of the officers who went ashore found the wigwagger in the telegraph office busily ticking off a message.

"What is your ship's call?" she asked.

"A. P., I believe," said the officer.

"No; that's the St. Paul," replied the girl.

"O, yes; I had forgotten. It's A. T. How do you happen to understand wigwagging?"

"O, I've taken it up for convenience since the war began," said the girl, and went back to her ticking.

CARRIES GOLD TO SOLDIERS.

Newport with Gen. Merritt Aboard Has Also a Large Sum of Money for Use at Manila.

The San Francisco Call says: The steamer Newport, which has sailed with Gen. Merritt for the Philippines, will bring joy to the hearts of our troops in Manila, as it carries a large sum of money for the payment of the soldiers and the purchase of needed supplies. It is said that the steamer carries from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in gold. It will be remembered that Gen. Merritt, in addition to the money necessary for the use of the troops in the near future, asked the president for \$100,000, to be used by him as an emergency fund at his discretion, and suggested how this money could be appropriated for such purpose. This \$100,000 is probably included in the coin shipment on the Newport.

Turbine Power for Boats.

Two small vessels equipped with Parsons' turbine engines, with a guaranteed speed of 35 knots, have been ordered by the British admiralty.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 21	
LIVESTOCK—Cattle, common	\$ 3.00 @ 3.75
Select butchers	4.00 @ 4.40
CALVES—Pair to good light	6.00 @ 6.50
HOGS—Common	3.20 @ 3.75
Mixed packers	3.75 @ 3.87 1/2
Light shippers	3.65 @ 3.90
SHEEP—Choice	3.25 @ 3.85
LAMBS—Spring	5.10 @ 6.10
FLOUR—Winter family	3.15 @ 3.35
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red	60 @ 73
No. 3 red	58 @ 73
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35 @ 35
Oats—No. 2	27 @ 27
Rye—No. 2	40 @ 41
WHEAT—Prime to choice	9.00 @ 9.50
PRIME—No. 2 Mrs. Pork	10.10 @ 10.50
Lard—Prime steam	6 @ 3.30
BUTTER—Choice dairy	12 @ 12
Prime to choice creamery	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
APPLES—New southern	2.75 @ 2.80
POTATOES—New, per bbl.	1.65 @ 1.75
CHICAGO	
FLOUR—Winter patents	4.10 @ 4.25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	77 @ 77 1/2
No. 2 Chicago spring	70 @ 80
CORN—No. 2	33 1/4 @ 34 1/4
OATS—No. 2	27 @ 27 1/2
PORK—Mess	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
LARD—Steam	6.25 @ 6.37 1/2
NEW YORK	
FLOUR—Winter patent	4.10 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 1/2 @ 83
CORN—No. 2 mixed	35 @ 35
RYE—No. 2	40 @ 40
OATS—Mixed	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
PORK—New mess	10.00 @ 10.50
LARD—Western	6 @ 6.00
BALTIMORE	
FLOUR—Family	5.00 @ 6.00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	80 1/2 @ 82 1/2
Southern—Wheat	78 @ 81 1/2
CORN—No. 2	32 @ 32 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white	37 @ 37 1/2
Rye—No. 2 western	40 @ 43
CATTLE—First quality	4.40 @ 4.70
HOGS—Western	4.40 @ 4.50
INDIANAPOLIS	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	75 @ 75 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 31 1/2
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25
LOUISVILLE	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.75 @ 4.00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	70 @ 72
Corn—Mixed	35 @ 35
Oats—Mixed	27 @ 27 1/2
PORK—Mess	10.25 @ 10.25
LARD—Steam	6 @ 5.75

THE DIGNIFIED WOMAN.

She Was a Little Severe on the Curious Woman, But She Was Provoked.

She is a dignified woman, and sometimes she is overpowering. The unwary do not perceive this quickly, however. The dignified woman has been spending some time in one of the hospitals of this city. She went there for rest and quiet. Since she has recovered her health she tells some amusing stories of her experiences. Here is one:

The dignified woman was walking down the hall one day when she was accosted by the curious woman. The curious woman had been wondering about the dignified woman, and she said:

"I beg your pardon, madam, but I would like to know what you have been operated on for?"

"What?" exclaimed the dignified woman. "Well, explained the curious woman, 'my friend in the next room and I have been wondering about you. You walk about the hall with such a light and springy step that we wonder about what kind of an operation you have undergone.'"

The curious woman held her ground. She was determined to know what was the matter with the dignified woman.

The dignified woman replied:

"I have not been operated upon yet."

"Oh!" said the curious woman, sympathetically.

"No, I am not familiar with operations," said the dignified woman.

The curious woman interrupted: "They are very successful here. Don't be worried."

"I am wondering about an operation on the brain," said the dignified woman, in a very dignified and distant manner. "I wonder if they could operate upon the brain in such a way as to enable people to attend to their own affairs."

The curious woman snorted and walked away in high dudgeon.

The dignified woman was severe, it is true, but she was provoked to it.—St. Louis Republic.

STONE IN HER STOMACH.

From the Gazette, Blandinsville, Ill.

The wife of the Rev. A. R. Adams, pastor of the Bedford Christian Church at Blandinsville, Ill., was for years compelled to live a life of torture from disease. Her case baffled the physicians, but to-day she is alive and well, and tells the story of her recovery as follows:

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "I weighed about 140 pounds, but my health began to fail and I lost flesh. My food did not agree with me and felt like a stone in my stomach. I began to bloat all over until I thought I had dropsy."

"I had pains and soreness in my left side which extended clear across my back and also into the region of my heart. During these spells a hard ridge would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side."

"These attacks left me sore and exhausted. All last summer I was so nervous that the children laughing and playing nearly drove me wild. I suffered also from female troubles and doctored with ten different physicians without receiving any help."

"My husband read in the newspaper of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, induced me to try them. I began taking them last November, but experienced no relief until I had taken six boxes. I am now taking the eleventh box and have been greatly benefited."

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right arm and hand so that at times I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away. I now have a good appetite and am able to do my own work. Have done more this summer than in the past four years put together. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me and I think it my duty to let other sufferers know it."

Hundreds of equally remarkable cases have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Rather Antique.

Gunn—I've just succeeded in perfecting an invention that will revolutionize modern warfare and make my fortune.

Dunn—Indeed? What is the nature of your discovery?

"A powder that's absolutely noiseless."

"Pshaw! That's old; women have been using it for centuries."—Chicago Evening News.

Colored Philosophy.

"You kin git yo' daily bread by prayin'," says Uncle Mose, "but de night chicken has to be hustled fo'."—Indianapolis Journal.

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The hair

is like a plant. What makes the plant fade and wither? Usually lack of necessary nourishment. The reason why Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its normal color, stops hair from falling, and makes it grow, is because it supplies the nourishment the hair needs.

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair immediately began to grow, and I now have as heavy and fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."—Mrs. J. H. HORSBURY, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS
 For DECORATING WALLS and CEILINGS. PURCHASE A MURALO PACKAGE OF PAINT. This material is a **TRADE FINISH** to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Mixed in twenty-four tints and is equally as well with cold or hot water. Send for NAME PLATE COLOR CARD and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it. THE MURALO COMPANY, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

ELASTIC STARCH
 A GREAT INVENTION
 REQUIRES NO COOKING
 MARKS COLLARS AND CUFFS STIFF AND NICE
 EASY TO USE
 THE MURALO COMPANY, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

A Beautiful Present
 FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of four

GAME PLAQUES
 exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:
 American Wild Ducks, English Quail, American Pheasant, English Snipe.
 The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH
 has been the standard for 25 years.
 TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.
 ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:
 All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.
 Every Grocer keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

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